

The Farmington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE FARMINGTON TIMES PRINTING COMPANY

THEO. D. FISHER, Editor and Business Manager.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Farmington, Missouri.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS

FARMINGTON, MO., OCTOBER 9, 1913.

Colonel Roosevelt, it would seem, has no idea of ever returning to the stand-pat Republican organization. He says that the Progressive party will maintain its organization and place candidates in the field for all State and congressional offices next year, and fight it out on that line. He even declares that he will stand by his guns if he has to stand alone.

Hon. Charles M. Hay of Valley county, the author of the county unit local option law, is to go to St. Louis, where he has formed a partnership for the practice of law with Thomas T. Fauntleroy, formerly of the law firm of Barclay, Fauntleroy, Cullen & Orthwein. Mr. Hay was offered a salary from another law firm in St. Louis, but declined it. He is recognized as one of the principal mainstays of the "drys" in the State.

IN the signing of the Underwood-Simmons or new Democratic tariff bill by President Wilson last Friday night, it became a law, and as to most of its features goes into effect at once. In this measure the Democratic party has kept faith with its pledges to the people to revise the tariff tax downward, and has given to the country a law that promises relief from long-standing onerous conditions without in any way disturbing business or embarrassing industries; one that also promises in time, as its effects come to be felt, to materially relieve the high cost of living through a reduction of prices on many articles in daily use.

The new law reduces the average estimated tariff or customs duties about \$150,000,000 annually. This tax has heretofore rested largely upon people of moderate means, paid indirectly through the added cost of the tariff or customs duties to everything they bought, whether imported or of domestic manufacture. The \$150,000,000 estimated reduction in the government's revenue from customs duties is provided for by a graduated income tax, which is made a part of the new tariff law, on all annual incomes of \$5,000 and over, thus imposing upon those most able to bear the cost of government a more equitable proportion of the burden of taxation.

Another characteristic of the new tariff law is its stability or security from recurring tariff tinkering. Under the old law, if the customs duties brought in more revenue than the government needed, a surplus was created that was not always wisely disposed of and was calculated to encourage extravagance; if, on the other hand, they fell short of the needs of government, a deficit in the revenues was the result, which had to be made up by some sort of internal revenue tax or was the text of the protected interests for a tariff increase. Under this system the tariff has gone on increasing since the civil war tariff tax until it reached the extreme of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, against which the people revolted and overthrew the party responsible for its enactment.

The aggregate reduction made in the estimated receipts from customs duties by the new tariff law guards against a surplus of revenue from that source, and the income tax, which may be adjusted to the needs of government, acts as security against a deficiency in the government's revenue. This will have a tendency to check frequent tariff legislation and discussion and give our tariff laws a stability and uniformity which they have not heretofore had. We talk much of an elastic currency that will accommodate itself to the business

needs of the country; this new tariff bill is a sort of elastic revenue-producing measure which may be made to produce more or less revenue as the needs of government require, through its income tax feature, without disturbing customs duties.

Confident of the general benefit to the country which will result from this law, the Democrats have reason to be satisfied with their work, and in time it will come to be regarded by the whole country and as a wholesome and equitable piece of legislation.

It is too much to expect Republicans to be consistent or fair when they start out to find fault with the methods of Democrats in carrying out the policy of their party. When the Republicans had control in Washington of both the executive and legislative departments, census rule was the proper thing; now, when the Democrats have control of these departments, it is all wrong. There have been Democrats as well as Republicans who have criticized the census in legislative matters, but the party caucus is anything but bad—it is commendable and necessary, whether it be a Democratic party caucus or a Republican party caucus.

The principles and policies of political parties differ, sometimes wisely and irreconcilably; it is these differences that create political parties and lie at the bottom of all party organization. The conventions that nominate candidates and formulate party platforms are in a large sense party caucuses. They are authorized representatives of the party, all agreeing as to certain fundamental principles, but differing in many minor details as to the best and most effective methods of carrying out those principles. Each one may have to surrender some special idea or opinion of his own until an agreement is reached through which they will all stand together in carrying out certain and well defined principles of the party.

That is just what a party caucus in a legislative body is, and without it no party could carry out a legislative policy or principle. The individual components are agreed upon a certain thing, just as the Democrats in Congress were in carrying out the policy of their party in regard to downward tariff revision. They could not all agree as to every detail or schedule in the tariff bill, but they could agree as to the main object of tariff legislation. They knew that they had to stand together on this main issue, and to do this they would have to have a party caucus, and agree to abide by the action or decision of the majority. If they had refused to do this and gone back to their respective houses determined to vote independent of caucus action, setting up their own individual opinions against the decision of a majority of their fellow partisans, the splendid tariff law that has just been enacted would not only have failed, but they would have become a disorganized, aimless aggregation of individuals, the party have gone to pieces because of incontinence and they have discredited themselves before the country.

The party caucus is simply a sensible means of getting together on vital and important party measures and principles, and we think that Speaker Champ Clark was right when at the close of the tariff fight in the House he said: "This continual howl about the caucus is the most idiotic thing that has ascended to heaven in the last generation. The country wants to know what Congress does—it doesn't care three whoops how it

did it. We have revised the tariff and put through a bill changing the banking and currency system. If those measures are not good we will be the ones to suffer. If they are, we will gain, but we did not propose to let you Republicans bring up other subjects on the floor while they were under consideration and distract the attention of members and of the country from the great issues involved."

PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNS TARIFF BILL.

At 9:02 o'clock last Friday evening, October 3d, in the presence of his Cabinet, Vice President Marshall, Speaker Clark, and leading Senators and Representatives who had the tariff legislation in charge, President Wilson signed the new tariff bill. All differences of the two houses over the conference committee's report having been adjusted, the bill was signed by the Speaker of the House and by Vice President Marshall of the Senate on Friday and then sent to the President. After signing the bill Mr. Wilson, during an impressive silence, in an easy natural tone delivered an extemporaneous speech that elicited an earnest and responsive applause from those gathered about him.

"Gentlemen, I feel a very peculiar pleasure," said the President, "in what I have just done by way of taking part in the completion of a great piece of business."

"It is a pleasure which is very hard to express in words which are adequate to express the feeling, because the feeling that I have is that we have done the rank and file of the people of this country a great service."

"It is hard to speak of these things without seeming to go off to campaign eloquence, but that is not my feeling."

"It is very profound, a feeling of profound gratitude that, working with the splendid men who have carried this thing through with studios attention and doing justice all round, I should have had part in serving the people of this country as we have been striving to serve them ever since I can remember."

I have had the accomplishment of something like this at heart ever since I was a boy, and I know men standing around me who can say the same thing—who have been waiting to see the things done which it was necessary to do that there might be justice in the United States.

"And so it is a solemn moment that brings such a business to a conclusion, and I hope I will not be thought to be demanding too much of myself or of my colleagues when I say that this act, great as it is, is the accomplishment of only half the journey."

"We have set the business of this country free from those conditions which have made monopoly not only possible, but in a sense easy and natural."

"The power to control and guide and direct the credits of the country is the power to say who shall and who shall not build up the industries of the country, in which direction they shall be built, and in which direction they shall not be built."

"We are now about to take the second step, which will be the final step in setting the business of the country free."

"That is what we shall do in the currency bill, which the House has already passed and which I have the utmost confidence the Senate will pass much sooner than some pessimistic individuals believe."

"Because the question, now that this piece of work is done, will arise all over the country, 'for what do we wait? Why should we wait to crown ourselves with consummate honor? Are we so self-denying that we do not wish to complete our success?'"

"I was quoting the other day to some of my colleagues in the Senate those lines from Shakespeare's 'Henry V.' which have always appealed to me, 'If it be a sin to covet honor, then am I the most offending soul alive,' and I am happy to say that I do not covet it for myself alone."

"I covet it with equal ardor for the men who are associated with me, and the honor is going to come from them. I am their associate. I can only complete the work which they do. I can only counsel when they ask me for my counsel. I can come in only when the last stages of the business are reached."

"And I covet this honor for them quite as much as I covet it for myself, and I covet it for the great party of which I am a member; because that party is not honorable unless it redeems its name and serve the people of the United States."

"So I feel to-night like a man who is lodging happily in the inn which lies half way along the journey, and that in the morning with a fresh impulse we shall go the rest of the journey with sleep at the journey's end like men with a quiet conscience, knowing that we have served our fellow-men and have thereby tried to serve God."

Interesting Facts About Missouri and Its People.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 4.—Interesting information dealing with the population of Missouri is given in a bulletin issued today by Commissioner John T. Fitzpatrick of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. After the announcement that the average family of the state is made up of 4.4 persons, male and female, comes the statement that Missouri contains 677,196 dwellings, which are occupied by 749,812 families. Further facts are as follows: To each 100 dwellings there are 110.7 families. Of the 3,263,335 persons making up the population of the commonwealth, the majority, or 1,894,518 males and females, live in rural sections, and 1,368,817, or 45.7 per cent, in the cities and towns of the state, with St. Louis containing about half, or 687,029 inhabitants.

The rural population of Missouri is made up of 881,895 males, and 910,623 females. That those who make the country their home are healthier and live longer is shown by the fact that men and women between 45 and 65 years old are more numerous than those of any other age, there being 153,299 persons in this class. The birth rate is also higher in rural sections than in cities, there being 121,883 children there under 5 years, as compared to 51,490 for the cities and towns. Under 1 year there were 24,753 in the country, and 12,307 for the urban population, which means nearly twice the number of births for the rural sections than in the cities in the course of a year.

For the cities there were 137,621 males and females in the state between 25 and 35 years old, as compared to 131,276 persons of those years old in the state. This condition shows the tendency of the younger element to flock to the cities, where they remain until the age of 45 is reached, when many return to the farm to spend their declining years living on the best the land offers, and these become healthier and happier. Over 65 years, there were 51,588 on farms and 26,982 in the cities.

The foreign born element instead of taking to the country and earning a better living, prefer urban life, there being 57,767 of such males in the cities and 75,988 females as compared to 34,659 males and 21,042 females in rural sections.

The same condition prevails as to negroes, 104,462 males and females living in the cities and only 52,990 out in the fields and dales of the state. As farmers, negroes who follow that calling are successful, many earning over \$1,800 a year clear by tilling the soil. Their daily menu is the best that the farm produces, including chicken, chickens, possum, coons, squirrels, water melons, when in season, and always a plentiful supply of fresh milk, butter and eggs. But the majority of the negroes prefer to exist on an average of \$9 a week in the cities.

The negro population of Missouri is on the wane. In the state there are now 157,452 of this race, to 161,234 who were here ten years ago. Of pure blacks, there are 112,762, and mulattos and lesser strains 44,690. Worth and Shannon counties have no negroes, and Stone and Taney counties 1 each; McDonald, Carter, Texas, Reynolds and Dallas counties have 2 each.

Large Wildcat Killed.

Chas. C. Carter of Arno Branch, some 7 or 8 miles north of Potosi, while out squirrel hunting on Tuesday morning of last week ran across a large wildcat, which he shot and killed. He was displaying the pelt in town on Wednesday morning. In life the animal must have been nearly three feet long from tip to tip, the tail being about eight inches long. Although the fur was thin the pelt was fine and smooth, and beautifully marked in grey and black, indicating that the wildcat was in its prime when killed. Mr. Carter thinks it had a mate out there, which he will look for.—Potosi Journal.

Killing Blackbirds Prohibited.

Does anybody know that by killing a blackbird one is liable under the federal law for a fine of \$400? Better hammer on the side of the house with a stick next time you want to scare away the blackbirds that roost in your trees.

"The law prescribes this fine," Mr. Banks says, "as the least punishment for killing any insectivorous bird upon which no other season is mentioned in the text of the act. The blackbird comes within this classification. I believe, too, that the law is a good one. It is quite a nuisance to have the blackbirds roost near your house, but we must cease to kill our birds or the country will simply be devoured by noxious worms and bugs."—Lamar Democrat.

Love's Song.

"Love's song is all the sweeter if a man is able to reach the high notes of the wage scale."—Buffalo Express.

NOW READY—A splendid line of Gentlemen's Piece Goods and Samples for Fall and Winter Suits. Leave your order and measure with

HERMANN TRAUERNICHT THE DEPENDABLE TAILOR

and have him make your Fall and Winter Suits. You'll be pleased with their snugness and tailoring. Realty Building—Next Door East of Post Office

Oscar L. Haile & Co.

Real Estate
Insurance
Loans
Abstracts
Rents and Accounts Collected.
Phone 219, FARMINGTON, MO.

Prolific Watermelon Vine.

Alexander H. McClure, a resident of Malden, had a volunteer watermelon vine to come up in his garden. It vined among the tomato and peanut hills, and never was loosed or had any attention, nor affected the growth of the other truck. It produced five melons that weighed, each: First one, 34 pounds; second one, 44½ pounds; third one, 34½ pounds; fourth one, 37½ pounds; fifth one, 15 pounds; making a total of 169½ pounds from one vine. The melons were all of a very fine flavor, sweet and delicious.—Malden Merit.

Church 94 Years Old.

At Brazean, a place several miles southeast of Perryville and in Perry county, there is a Presbyterian church which has been organized 94 years. Presbytery was in session at that place on September 12, 1913, and the fact was made known to those assembled that 94 years from that date the church had been founded. The church was established by a colony of North Carolinians who settled in that neighborhood.—Lutesville Banner.

Convincing.

Many people complain that they are not appreciated at their true worth; and the numerous empty prison cells seem to bear them out.



The best hose on the market for school wear.

Every pair of these hose that don't give entire satisfaction we will replace with a new pair free of charge.

GRAND LEADER
Mrs. J. Weile.

Sheriff's Sale in Partition.

Julia E. Turpin, Plaintiff vs. Edna McHugh, Cadollard Turpin, Philip S. Turpin, W. S. Turpin, Adam Turpin, Rebecca E. Zimmer, Christian R. Moore, Josephine Hood, Cora Bourgeois, Frances Louise Cromer, Emma P. Shreitt, Defendants. In obedience to an order of the Circuit Court within and for the county of St. Francois and State of Missouri, in the above entitled cause, made at the May term of said Court for 1913, on Monday, June 24, 1913, the same being the seventeenth day of said term, I, the undersigned Sheriff of St. Francois county, Missouri, will on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1913, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Farmington, in said county of St. Francois and State of Missouri, and during the session of the Circuit Court of said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes named in said order, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of St. Francois and State of Missouri, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of a lot belonging to E. Presnell, running thence west ninety-nine (99) feet, thence south one hundred and twelve (112) feet, thence east ninety-nine (99) feet, thence north one hundred and twelve (112) feet, to the place of beginning, containing one-fourth of an acre, all being and lying on the south side of the road from Knob Lick to Iron Mountain, and being the same land conveyed by Wm. McDowell and wife to Isaac Vance and James P. Prough, by warranty deed February 25, 1884.

J. C. WILLIAMS, Sheriff, October 9, 1913.

Tampa Cuba CIGARS

Grown in Cuba and Made in Tampa
FINEST LINE OF 5 AND 10C. CIGARS MADE
E. M. LAAKIAN
Druggist

MR. HUGH PORTER
Teacher of Violin
Schubert School of Music
FARMINGTON MO.

OWEN A. SMITH M.D.
EYE AND EAR.
AT FARMINGTON
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Office Dr. Robinson's Building.
AT FLAT RIVER.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

C. A. TETLEY
DENTIST
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI
Office in Realty Bldg., Suite No. 6.
Phone 75.

DR. E. L. HORTON,
DENTIST.
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI
Office up stairs in Holler & Lang Building.
Phone No. 67.

DR. B. R. DOWNING,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
FARMINGTON, MO.
Office in the Lang-Holler Building.
Office Phone 114. Residence Phone 181.

EDWARD A. ROZIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI
Will practice in all the Courts of Missouri. Office in Realty Building

B. H. MARBURY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Farmington, Missouri.
Practices in all the Courts of the State. Office, Farmington Mercantile Co. Building

H. B. LEDBETTER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Farmington, Missouri.
Special attention to Probate and Insurance business. Office, Bank of Farmington Bldg.

DR. EMIL HERWIG,
SPECIALIST
Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Nervous Diseases.
Hours: 9 to 10:30 a. m.; Room 12, 12:30 to 3:30 p. m. Realty Building Except Sundays.
Farmington, Mo.

EARNESTNESS OF EFFORT

Characterizes ALL OUR WORK. We study the requirements of our customers and adjust our service to their needs.

FARMINGTON MARBLE WORKS
Farmington, Mo.

RELIABLE MONUMENTS